

and if appropriate, redesignate the allowable emissions specified in paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section.

(5) All sulfur oxides control equipment at the fossil fuel-fired steam generating equipment to which this paragraph is applicable shall be operated at the maximum practicable efficiency at all times, without regard to the allowable sulfur oxides emissions, determined according to paragraph (2) or (3) of this paragraph (c), except as provided in paragraph (3)(ii) of this paragraph (c).

(6) Compliance with this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 52.134(a).

(7) The test methods and procedures used to determine compliance with this paragraph shall be those prescribed in § 60.46(c)(2) and (c)(4) of this chapter. The test methods for determining the sulfur content of fuel shall be those specified in § 60.45(c) and (d) of this chapter.

(d)–(e) [Reserved]

(f)(1) Paragraphs B through E of regulation 7–1–4.2 (R9–3–402) (Sulfur Emissions: Fuel Burning Installations) of the Arizona Air Pollution Control Regulations are disapproved because they could allow existing oil fired facilities to use dispersion dependent techniques alone as a means of attaining and maintaining the national ambient air quality standards. The regulation does not assure the attainment and maintenance of the national standards in a manner which is consistent with the intent of sections 110(a)(2)(B) and 123(a)(2) of the Clean Air Act.

(2) The approval of paragraphs A and F of regulation 7–1–4.2 as to coal fired facilities does not apply to the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District-Navajo Generating Station.

(3) Paragraphs B through E of regulation 8–1–4.2 (Sulfur Emissions—Fuel Burning Installations) of the Yuma County Air Pollution Control Regulations are disapproved because they could allow existing facilities to use dispersion dependent techniques alone as a means of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This regulation does not assure the attainment and maintenance of the national standards in a manner

which is consistent with the intent of sections 110(a)(2)(B) and 123(a)(2) of the Clean Air Act.

(g) Section 3, Regulation 3 (Sulfur from Primary Copper Smelters) of the Mohave County Health Department Air Pollution Control Regulations and Regulation 7–3–2.1 (Copper Smelters) of the Pinal-Gila Counties Air Quality Control District are disapproved since Section 36–1706 of the Arizona Revised Statutes grants exclusive jurisdiction to the Arizona Department of Health Services and the State Hearing Board over all existing copper smelters.

(1) The requirements of § 51.13 of this chapter are not met since the plan does not demonstrate that the emission limitations applicable to existing fuel burning equipment producing electrical energy will provide for the attainment and maintenance of the national standards in the Pima Intrastate Region (§ 81.269 of this chapter).

(2) Regulation II: Rule 7A—paragraphs 2 through 5, Emission Limitations Fuel Burning Equipment—Sulfur Dioxide, of the Rules and Regulations of the Pima County Air Pollution Control District are disapproved because they could allow existing facilities to use dispersion dependent techniques along as a means of attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The regulation does not assure the attainment and maintenance of the national standards in a manner which is consistent with the intent of section 110(a)(2)(B) of the Clean Air Act.

[37 FR 15081, July 27, 1972]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 52.125, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at [www.fdsys.gov](http://www.fdsys.gov).

#### **§ 52.126 Control strategy and regulations: Particulate matter.**

(a) The requirements of subpart G and § 51.281 of this chapter are not met since the plan does not provide the degree of control necessary to attain and maintain the national standards for particulate matter in Gila, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz Counties. Therefore, Regulation 7–1–3.6 (process industries) of the Arizona Rules and Regulations for Air Pollution Control

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is disapproved for Gila, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz Counties.

(b) *Replacement regulation for Regulation 7-1-3.6 of the Arizona Rules and Regulations for Air Pollution Control (Gila, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz Counties).* (1) No owner or operator of any stationary process source in Gila, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, or Santa Cruz County shall discharge or cause the discharge of particulate matter into the atmosphere in excess of the hourly rate shown in the following table for the process weight rate identified for such source:

[In pounds per hour]

Process weight rate	Emission rate	Process weight rate	Emission rate
50 .....	0.36	60,000	29.60
100 .....	0.55	80,000	31.19
500 .....	1.53	120,000	33.28
1,000 .....	2.25	160,000	34.85
5,000 .....	6.34	200,000	36.11
10,000 .....	9.73	400,000	40.35
20,000 .....	14.99	1,000,000	46.72

(2) Paragraph (b)(1) of this section shall not apply to incinerators, fuel burning installations, or Portland cement plants having a process weight rate in excess of 250,000 lb/h.

(3) No owner or operator of a Portland cement plant in Gila, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, or Santa Cruz County with a process weight rate in excess of 250,000 lb/hr shall discharge or cause the discharge of particulate matter into the atmosphere in excess of the amount specified in §60.62 of this chapter.

(4) Compliance with this paragraph shall be in accordance with the provisions of §52.134(a).

(5) The test methods and procedures used to determine compliance with this paragraph are set forth below. The methods referenced are contained in the appendix to part 60 of this chapter. Equivalent methods and procedures may be used if approved by the Administrator.

(i) For each sampling repetition, the average concentration of particulate matter shall be determined by using method 5. Traversing during sampling by method 5 shall be according to method 1. The minimum sampling time shall be 2 hours and the minimum sampling volume shall be 60 ft<sup>3</sup> (1.70 m<sup>3</sup>),

corrected to standard conditions on a dry basis.

(ii) The volumetric flow rate of the total effluent shall be determined by using method 2 and traversing according to method 1. Gas analysis shall be performed using the integrated sample technique of method 3, and moisture content shall be determined by the condenser technique of method 4.

(iii) All tests shall be conducted while the source is operating at the maximum production or combustion rate at which such source will be operated. During the tests, the source shall burn fuels or combinations of fuels, use raw materials, and maintain process conditions representative of normal operation, and shall operate under such other relevant conditions as the Administrator shall specify.

(c) The requirements of §51.281 of this chapter are not met since the plan does not contain regulations for Mohave and Yuma Counties in the Mohave-Yuma Intrastate Region or Pinal-Gila Counties in the Central Arizona Intrastate Region which provide enforceable and reproducible test procedures for the determination of compliance with the emission standards. Therefore paragraph C of section 3, regulation 2 (Particulates: Other Sources) of the Mohave County Air Pollution Control Regulations, paragraph B of regulation 8-1-3.6 (Particulates—Process Industries) of the Yuma County Air Pollution Control Regulations, and paragraph C of regulation 7-3-1.4 (Particulate Emissions—Incineration) and paragraph F of regulation 7-3-1.7 (Particulate Emissions—Fuel Burning Equipment) of the Rules and Regulations for Pinal-Gila Counties Air Quality Control District are disapproved.

[37 FR 15081, July 27, 1972, as amended at 38 FR 12704, May 14, 1973; 43 FR 53034, Nov. 15, 1978; 45 FR 67346, Oct. 10, 1980; 51 FR 40676, 40677, Nov. 7, 1986]

### § 52.128 Rule for unpaved parking lots, unpaved roads and vacant lots.

(a) *General*—(1) *Purpose*. The purpose of this section is to limit the emissions of particulate matter into the ambient air from human activity on unpaved parking lots, unpaved roads and vacant lots.